Amendments to the specification

Please replace paragraph [0023] with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- **[0023]** **FIG. 6A-C** (extending across three pages) is a flow chart showing a process suitable for measurement in three planes, with each plane having four cube corner pairs that are ~~90(~~ 90º apart. --

Please replace paragraph [0028] with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- **[0028]** The rotational measurement system **10** includes a rotary assembly **12** that consists of twelve pairs of cube corners **14**, arranged as opposed units that are mounted at respective ends of mechanical arms **16**, as shown. These mechanical arms **16** extend so that the pairs of cube corners **14** are ~~30(~~ 30º apart, and thus so that the twelve pairs cover the complete ~~360(~~ 360º range of a full circle. --

Please replace paragraph [0030] with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- **[0030]** Since the maximum angle at which a laser interferometer can typically be used to measure is approximately ~~35(~~ 35º, the arrangement of the rotary assembly **12** is made such that there will always be one cube corner **14** available for measurement wherever the rotary assembly **12** is located. In the rotary assembly **12** here an extra ~~5(~~ 5º of angular range is provided that allows the next pair of cube corners **14** to take over measurement when the rotary assembly **12** rotates by ~~30(~~ 30º, i.e., as the previous pair is reaching its ~~30(~~ 30º range limitation. This ensures that there is no interruption when measurement is greater that ~~30(~~ 30º or even through a full circle. --

Please replace paragraph [0032] with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- **[0032]** Depending on the size of the cube corners **14** and the length of the mechanical arms **16** that one chooses, the physical dimension of the cube corner **14** in the previous pair might block the path of the laser beam **20** to the next cube corner **14**. Therefore, the number of the pairs of cube corners **14** can be six pairs that are respectively mounted ~~60(~~ 60º apart in the two measurement planes, to receive beam components from the two laser beams **20** as shown in **FIG. 3**. --

Amendments to the specification

Please replace paragraph [0033] with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- **[0033]** **FIG. 4** is a perspective views showing a rotary assembly **40** based on an extension of the concept just described for **FIG. 3**. The rotary assembly **40** here has three measurement planes **42a-c** each including four pairs of cube corners **14** mounted on two mechanical arms **16** such that the pairs in a respective plane are ~~90(~~ 90° apart, and such that the cube corners **14** in adjacent planes are ~~30(~~ 30° apart. This rotary assembly **40** can be used with three laser beams (not shown here), and is used in the example embodiment of the invention depicted in **FIG. 7** (discussed presently). --

Please replace paragraph [0049] with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- **[0049]** **FIG. 6A-C** (extending across three pages) is a flow chart showing a process **100** suitable for measurement in three planes, with each plane having four cube corner pairs that are ~~90(~~ 90° apart (e.g., as in the apparatus of **FIG. 4** or **FIG. 7** (discussed presently)). An algorithm for a configuration consisting of two measurement planes, with each plane having six cube corner pairs (i.e. ~~60(~~ 60° apart), is conceptually similar. --

Please replace paragraph [0051] with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- **[0051]** During initial alignment, any one of the planes **168a-c** can be used as the primary plane for measurement. Thus, one of the laser beam components **156a-c** is aligned to the optimum angular position of a paired set of cube corners **14** in a measurement plane so that measurement can be initiated. Since the angular configuration between any of the measurement planes is ~~30(~~ 30° apart, the rotated angle can always fall into the measurement range of one of the twelve pairs of cube corners **14**. --